PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE. PUERTO PRINCIPE Real Estate, Banking and Jining Co.-Puerto Principe, Cuba, lands for

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A PRIVATE party loans money on furniture easy payments; confidential and proper treatment to: Chemical building, Eighth and Olive. LOANS negotiated; household goods; no re-moval; fair treatment; legal charges; confiden-cal; notes discounted. 510 Pine st., room 205. tial; notes

MONEY loaned salaried people without security owest rates; repayments easy. Drake, 1208 Chemical building.

MONEY obtained for satisfactory salaried en layer; loans on furniture and other securiti-ce John W. Staley, 292 N. Ninth, rooms 502-502 MONEY to loan on furniture, planes and all cool securities; lowest rates in the city; business trictly confidential; est. 1879, 1901 Morgan st. MONET for salaried people, boarding-house repers, teamsters, etc., without security ensietings targest business in forty principal cities comman, room 80, 21 N. Seventh at. WE LOAN MONEY on furniture, planoe, sewing machines; goods never taken from house; newest rates in town, 904 Olive st. Emille bidg., room 208, open till 5,20 p. m. Saturdays and

#### WE LOAN MONEY On Furniture, Planos, Etc.

On Furniture, Pianos, Etc.

We lean from \$20 to \$200.

We LEAVE the goods in your POSSESSION.
We cheerfully give our TERMS and RATES.
We make leans in LEAST ST. LOUIS.
You set the money on SHORT NOTICE,
You real leave the full amount in CASH.
You may keep it ONE month or MORE,
You may keep it ONE month or MORE,
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Our rates are as LOW as the LOWEST.
Our offices are the MOST PRIVATE
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ON EAST TERMS any amount desired, on household furniture, chouse receipts and other securities. Large is a specialty, PRUDENTIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION, 512 Century building.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE.

EQUITY FINANCE CO. oney without security to salaried men and won ; easy payments, 1418 Union Trust building.

ST. LOUIS LODGE, NO. 7. ROYAL.
Tribe of Joseph-Regular meeting of
this lodge will be held in Anchor Hall.
Jefferson and Park avenues, Saturday
evening, Documber 14, 190, at 8 o'clock,
hers requested to be present. Visitors all members requested to be present. Visito relcomed.

A. SNUGGS, Patriarch.
W. D. Gillesple, Scribe.

EXPRESS LODGE, NO. II. ORDER Columbian Knights, meets every sec-ond and fourth Thursday at Oriental Hall. Jefferson avenue and Adams street, Visiting brethren and all Colum-bian Knights fraternally invited to at-tend our meeting December 12. Elec-officers and initiation. DANIEL RYAN, Pnc. Ex. Co., Kaiser, Secretary.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

WEST GATE LODGE, NO. 52, K. & L. of H., meets first, second and fourth Thursdays of each month at their hall, No. 350 Franklin avenue. Visiting memodially invited to attend.

J. D. McCARTY, Protector.

a Stephenson, Secretary.

# KNIGTHS TEMPLARS.

IVANHOE COMMANDERY, NO. 8, K.T.

-Holds special and regular conclave at
new Masonio Temple this (Thursday)
evening, st 7 p. m. Work, order of The
Election and installation of officers,
fraters courieously invited P. J. STEINMANN, E. C.

NATIONAL UNION.

COUNCIL, NO. 497, NATIONAL UNION first and third Thursdays at s p. m. in ris Hall, northeast corner Eleventh and streets. Members are earnestly requested d. Visitors cordially invited. GEO, W. JENKINS, President.

MOUND CITY COUNCIL, NO. 154,
National Union, meets on second and
fourth Fridays each month at Howard's
Hall, corner Garrison avenue and Olive
street, at \$ o'clock, Next meeting, December 27, Special music programme
and award for attendance.

F. E. GUNN, President. ST. LOUIS AERIE, NO. 61, F. O. E. meets every Thursday night and the first Sunday afternoon of each month, at Havlin's Hall. Sixth and Walnut.

H. W. McChesser, W. S.

ANCIENT FREE AND

BEACON LODGE, NO 2, A. P. & A. M., Broadway and Benton Street-Stated communication this (Thursday) evening at 7:20 o'clock Election of treasurer and the F. C. degree. All members requested diors invited to attend.

A Brunner, Secretary.

CORNERSTONE LODGE, NO. 22, A. P. & A. M.—Special meeting Monday. December it at 6 p. m. Work M. M. degree. Regular meeting will be called at 1.50 p. m., at Grand Avenue Masonio le. Grand and Finney avenues, for installator officers. Visitors cordially welcome. J. I. WILLIAMS, W. M. W. Smith. Secretary. W. Smith, Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE, NO.

2. A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication will be held at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, December 24, 1901, at Masonic Temgrand and Filmey avenues. Installation of res for the ensuing year. Members carnetily steed and members fraternally invited to attack the state of the state

MISSOURI LODGE, NO. 1, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication on Thursday, January 2, 1902, at 7:30 p. m., in Corinth ian Hall, Grand Avenue Masonic Tempamination of candidates. E. A. degree represented and visiting brethren frarequested time visiting printed to attend.
CHAS. McLEAN, W. M.

NAPHTALI LODGE, NO. 25. A. F. & A. M.—Grand avenue Masonic Temple. Will have a stated meeting this evening at 7:20 o'clock for installation of officers. as and visitors are fraternally invited in WERNER HENCKE, W. M. andle Secretary.

ST. LOUIS LOUGE, NO. 20, A. F. & A. M.—Regular aneeting this (Thursday) evening. December 25, pt 8 o'clock, ionic Hall, Masonic Temple. Installation of officers.

J. J. JACOES, W. M.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

ST. LOUIS COUNCIL. NO.
45. meets every first and third
Thursday, at West End Hall,
a. w. cor. Finney and Vandeventer avenues. Visiting knights
are cordially invited.
JOHN S. LEAHT,
Grand Knight
Jos. C. Carroll, Jr., Recording
Secretary.

BOYAL ARCANUM.

GRAND COUNCIL MISCOURI Royal Arcanum, 305-211 Molland building. A cordial welcome to visitors, friends, brethren and members from abroad.

L. J. MEISER, G. R.

SENTON COUNCIL, NO ISI, R. A., meets on second and fourth Fridays of sech mouth in hall No. 1. Odd Fellows subbling. Ninth and Oilive streets. Visings beartly welcome.

FRED F. GOTTSCHALK, Regent, Braun, Secretary H. J. Braun, Secretary.

CARANNE COUNCIL, NO. 124,
Royal Arcanum, meets second and
fourth Thursdays of each month at
Rose Hill Hall, Maple and Hamilton
arcanus, at i p. m. Visiting brothers invited to attend.

County, Secretary.

COTE BRILLIANTE COUNCIL, NO. 1288. R. A., meets every first and third Thursday at Buehler's Hall, southers occurs of Tuylor and Easton avenues at Visitors cordially weleasts.

Visitors cordially weleasts.

URY COUR BRILLIANTE, NO. 30. L.O. Begular meetings first and third Mondays much at surfavous corner Twenty-second and Practical systems, I.S. No. Visiting and Mondays Course Respect No. Adams No. 1987, 2018 Adams No. 2018 Ada

SECRET SOCIETIES. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ACME LODGE, NO. 212, K. OF P., meets every Threaday evening at 3 o'clock sharp. Burlington building. 510 Olive street. Work in ranks always on hand, vjsitors cordially invited and members expected to attend. Attent: G. W. Cilton, K. of R. & S., 2512 North Twerty-second street.

AURORA LODGE, NO. 64 K. OF P. meets at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and the film, every Friday evening. Business of importance to every member. Don't fall to come.

Hy. Rower, K. of R. & S. CASTLE HALL, MISSOURI LODGE, No. 2, K. of P., Burlington Building, No. Olive Street—The lodge will confer the rank of Page on Priday evening, December 1988 of Page 1988 of Pa per 27. Visiters niways we Chas, C. Fink, K. of R. & S.

CASTLE HALL MONITOR LODGE.
No. 8, K. of P., meets every Thursday
conting at Century building, Night and
of Knight Thursday, December 26, 190, Senators
please take notice Members exceeted, Visitors
cordially invited.
GEO. O. KEMPF, C. C.

CASTLE HALL ROBERT E. COWAN,
No. 131, K. of P., west hall Century
building, Ninth and Olive streets on
Monday, December 20, at 8 n m, sharp,
Re-election of officers and other business. Visitors cordially invited.
W. J. GUENN C. C. tors cordinly invited. W. J. GLENN C. C. Attest: Harry Roberts, K. of R. & S.

CHEVALIER LODGE, NO. 70, K. OF P., Castle in Odd Fellows: Temple, Hall No. 2. Elrith Floor-Regular meeting of Chevalier Lodge, No. 70, K. of P., will be held on Wednesday evening, January I. 1992 at 8 orlock, sharp, Business of importance, Installation of officers, with refreshments and smoker. Victimg knights atways welcome.

HERRICK J. GRAY, C. C. Attest: Louis W. Sorgenfred, K. of R. & S. Odcess: 283 Arsenal street.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 226, K. OF P., meets every Tue-day evening at \$0 clock, Castle Hall, Century building, tenth floor. Hall No. 1, Ninth and Olive streets. Tue-day evening December 17, work in amplified Third, Members requested to attend. Good time promised, so be on hand.

J. F. Dempacy, K. of R. & S.

CONFIDENCE LODGE NO. 121, K. OF P., meets every Morday evening at Bowman's Hall. Eleventh and Locust streets. Members expected to atte-4 and visitors curdially invited.

William Faber, K. of R. & S.

DAMON LODGE, NO. 25, K. OF P., meets every Wednesday evening at Fraternal building. Fleventh street and Franklin avenue, Hall No. 2. Business meeting and installation of officers January 8, 1962. Members of the Senate will report. GEONGE A. FREY. C. C. Attest; H. R. Bermel, K. of R. & S., No. 3763A Evans avenue.

of P. meets Wednesdey evening, at 8 of P. meets Wednesdey evening, at 8 of Clock at Howard's Hall, Thirtieth and Olive streets. There will be no meeting December 25 nor January F. 1992.

W. A. Roberts, K. of R. & S. GERMANIA LODGE, NO. S. K. OF P.,

GOLDEN CROWN LODGE NO. 6. meets every Friday evening. Hall No. 2. tenth floor, Century building, Ninth and Office streets, Work in rank of Knight at next convention, Friday, December 27. All members expected. Visitors cordially invited.

Henry C. Scott, K. of R. & S.

PACIFIC LODGE, NO. 304. K. OF P., meets every Wednesday evening in Century building. Ninth and Olive streets. Members expected and visitors cordially invited.

W. A. GRAY, C. C. W. Campbell, K. of R. & S.

PARAGON LODGE, NO. M. K. OF P., meets every Tuesday evening, Hall No. 3, Odd Fellows' building, Ninth and Olive streets, Next Tuesday, Rank of Page. Members and visitors cordially invited.

J. D. HENRY, C. C. Attest: Frank Johnson, K. of R. & S. PREMIER LODGE, NO. 20, K. OF P.

Regular meeting every Thursday even-ing at Hall No. 1 Odd Fellows' building. Next Thursday, work in rank of Page, its and visitors cordially invited. With F. C. B. W. R. EIDSON, C. C. J. F. Witte, K. of R. & S. RED CROSS LODGE, NO. 54. K. OF P., meets every Wednesday at Odd Fellows Hall, Ninth and Olive streets. January 8, second rank and installation of officers. All knights are invited. H. R. BEATTY, C. C. H. W. Belding, K. of R. & S.

WARASH LODGE, NO. M. K. OF P., will meet Tuesday, December 31, at hall. Revadway and Benton street. Visitors are welcome. M. C. SCHULITE, C. C. F. H. Sachleben, K. of R. & S.

WALNUT LODGE, NO. 28, K. OF P.

WALNUT LODGE, NO. 28, K. OF P.

mecis every Thursday evening at 3 o clock
sharp at Lightstone's Hall, southeast cortransday, December B, work in the rank of
Knight amplified. Visitors cordainly invited and
members expected. CHAS, H. COBURN, C. C.

W. J. H. Perkins, K. of R. & S.

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 121, K. Y. P., meets Friday evening at Century building, east hall, Grand Oriental rally. Visitors always welcome.

Henry Harpur, 282 Howard, K. of R. & S. ZULEMA LODGE, NO. 211. K. OF P., meets Monday evening, December 30, at Hall No. 1, march floor, Configure building

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS

LACLEDE LODGE, NO. 22 I. O. O. F. meets in hall No. 4, Odd Fellows building. Ninth and Olive streets, every Thursday evening.

Work always on hand.
W. I. Hulburd, Secretary.

SUMMIT LODGE NO. 27. I. O. 27. E. meets every Thursday night at 280 Manchester avenue, Members urged to attend. Visitors always welcome. Work every evening. C. W. McLEAN. N. G. B. J. Harris, Secretary.

B. J. Harris, Secretary.

WILDEY LODGE, NO. 2. I. O.

O. F., meets Tuesday evening of
each week at Hail No. 1. Odd Fellows' building, corner Ninth and
Olive, at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers are cordially
invited. Meetings always interesting.

D. C. SWAN, N. G.

Gordon S. Servant, Secretary. KNIGHTS OF FATHER MATHEW.

SUPREME CUNCIL KNIGHTS of Father Mathew. Office, No. 1803 Locust Street-Write, call or tale-phone C 185 for printed matter. DANIEL O'C. TRACY, Supreme Chief Sir Knight. Thos. S. Bowdern, Supreme Recorder.

ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE COUNCIL, No. 5.
Knights of Father Mathew, meets on first and
third Monday of each month, at School Hall, Mis
O'Fallon street. All members requested to be
present, Visitors welcomed.

JOHN M. HENNESSY.

Lohn Y. Scully, Recorder. Scully, Recorder.

RED MEN. MINNETONKA TRIBE, NO. 41 IMPROVED Order Red Men, meets every Friday at Druids' Hail, southeast corner Ninth and Marisct streets. Work in Warrior's degree, Eighth run, no breath sharp, Visitors cordails invited. Members expected to attend W. K. BUSHNEIA, Sachem. W. A. Bormans, C. of R., III S. Fifteenth st.

LAFAYETTE COUNCIL, NO. 32; A.

I. of H., meets every second and fourth
Thursday evening, at Fraternal building,
northwest corner Eleventh and Frankin
avenue. Companions from sister councils cordially invited. LOUIS SENDKE, Commander.
W. H. Adams, Secretary.

Written for The Republic. Written for The Republic.

Written for The Republic.

Patience and perseverance are the essential qualifications in training a colt. One of the first things to do is to study the nature and disposition of the colt. Too much must not be expected of the colt at the beginning, nor must it be expected to learn too fast or to know too much.

The handling of the colt should begin on the day it is oropped. Get it accustomed to being handled, to be haltered and to lead. Thoroughly inculcate the lesson that man is not only its master, but its friend.

There are scarcely two animals exactly alike in form, appearance and action; neither are there two horses exactly alike in spirit and disposition. The treatment must be varied accordingly. Some are naturally of a gentle disposition. Others seem to be naturally subborn or vicious.

At the start all the effort should be directed to teach the colt to do one thing and learn it thoroughly before trying to learn something else. After he has been handled sufficiently to become accustomed to it, learn to lead and stand tied, then he may be bridled and taught to be guided and to stop and start at the word.

Plenty of time should be taken, when the harness is first put on, for him to get accustomed to the different parts. If at any time he should be about two years old before being hitched up, and in nearly all cases it will be best to hitch himsup for the first time by the side of a reliable steady

to do so.

A colt should be well accustomed to being driven before learning to pull, and should only be allowed to pull light loads uxtil past 3 years old.

Care must be taken not to tire him too much at first. Many a young horse has been made balky and ruined for life by loading a little too heavy or driving him a little too long during the early stages of training. training.

Teach him to pull gradually and he can readily be trained so that he can always be relied upon to do his best.

Balking is usually the result of improper training rather than of natural disposition.

Written for The Republic.

As a table fowl the duck ranks next to the turkey in quality and price. There are three standard breeds-Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen, All things considered, the Pekin is rather the best, although any of them are good.

Ducks to be most profitable must be able to find a considerable portion of their own.

Ducks to be most profitable must be able to find a considerable portion of their own food. While, with good management, they can be raised in close confinement and be made to pay a fair per cent of profit, the best results can be secured by giving them a reasonably free range. If water can be supplied conveniently, one of the best ways of managing is to give them the run of the orchard, or, if this cannot be done conveniently, the run of a pasture. They are good foragers and require considerable coarse, bulky food, and if given the opportunity will secure a good part of their living, and in doing this will destroy many insect posts.

But, during the winter, they should be provided with warm, dry quarters and be ted regularly. On account of being obliged to roost upon the ground, their quarters should be separate from those of the other fowls.

It will add much to their comfort if they

led regularly. On account of being obliged to roost upon the ground, their quarters should be separate from those of the other fowls.

It will add much to their comfort if they have pienty of dry bedding. Straw is a good material, changing it often enough to prevent it becoming too foul.

Only such as are needed for laying and breeding should be kept through the winter, One drake to every five ducks is about the right proportion. Let the breeding stock be selected with care from the flock of the grevious season, taking care to select the best. It is best to introduce new blood occasionally, although inbreeding does not tell on them as quickly as on chickens and turkeys.

Ducks made reasonably comfortable during the winter can usually be depended upon to begin laying in February, if not before, and will continue laying right along until June or July, and then often lay a clutch of eggs again in the fail.

The duck will often set and hatch her eggs very nicely. She makes a model nest, lining it with feathers and down, but in most cases she makes a poor mother. Largely on this account, and in order to hatch a good part of the ducks reasonably early, it is best to hatch the eggs under common hens.

In feeding during the winter, too much grain should not be given; or combine the grain with some coarser, bulkler material. Cut clover into short lengths, pour boiling water over it, stand over night in a place where it is sure not to freeze. Then, in the morning, add some bran and cornmeal. This makes a first-class ration, and they may be given all that they will readily at up clean.

Wheat middlings, oats and barley meal make a good bone and muscle producing food and can be fed to a good advantage, boiled and mashed turnips, with bran and cornmeal, make a good pre and muscle producing food and can be fed to a good advantage, boiled and mashed turnips, with bran and cornmeal, make a good bone and help themselves while eating.

April is early enough for the ducklings to hatch, so that the eggs should not be set until ear

The Farm Workshop.

Written for The Republic.

A workshop of some sort is an imperative necessity to the modern farmer, who must also, if he would succeed, have some mechanical skill. So large a proportion of farm work is done nowadays by means of machinery, more or less compilcated and liable to accident, that where a man is absolutely dependent upon the blacksmith and carpenter of the nearest town for his repairs he adds very largely to the debit side of his accounts. If, however, he has the conveniences at hand for sawing, planing, screwing and gluing, there will be great saying of time and expense every season.

for tools, and a solid, well placed carpenter's bench. Its furnishing may also include some plain, strong chairs or seats of home manufacture. Such a room will not only be greatly appreciated by the boys when there are traps and chicken coops to be made, gates and carts to be refitted, windows glazed and the various devices of a boy's ambitions and ingenuity worked out, but it will be scarcely less than a blessing to the tidy housekeeper, who would otherwise, on many cold and stormy days in winter, have to submit to having her kitchen cumbered and muddled by various jobs of tinkering and mending very necessary to the men of the family, but trying to the family.

The warm workshop in winter will provide a comfortable resort for the farm hands and for the visitor who comes in his working clothes to consult his friends upon various subjects of farm economy, or perhaps to obtain some assistance in the manufacture or repair of some farm or household implement. The shop will be free from the conventions of the sitting-room and sociability can be carried on to the buxz of the saw and the tap of the hammer in that perfect freedom and ease which city men find at their clubs and offices.

By all means, from the standpoints of

which city men find at their clubs and offices.

By all means, from the standpoints of utility, economy, comfort and enjoyment, let every farm have its shop; large, and provided with every convenience, if the owner has abundant means; smaller and ruder, built by himself and his boys at odd moments, if there is not money to employ a carpenter. It can be made comfortable for winter by banking with earth around the foundations, with weather stripping for the door and windows, and easily warmed with an old coal or wood stove, that can be replaced in the house by a better one, or that can be obtained secondaind from a hardware merchant for a very small sum. It cannot fail to "pay" as well as to promote mechanical skill and habits of self-dependence. M. E. M.

as very small sum. It cannot fail to "pay" as well as to promote mechanical skill and habits of self-dependence. M. E. M.

Cattle Distemper.

Experiment Station. Manhattan, Ras., Dec. 2.—Within the past two years occasional reports have come to this department from different parts of the State of what appears to be a contagious disease of cattle that in some respects resembles "lump jaw." During the past few months these reports have been more frequent. Investigation shows the disease to be entirely different from true "lump jaw." The most important differences to be noticed by an ordinary observer are as follows: In cattle distemper the swelling comes on suddenly and always in the region of the throat, and appears to be more contagious than true "lump jaw." True "lump jaw" comes on slowly and usually attacks the region of the face or jaws, and the lump or tumor appears to have grown fast to the bone in most cases. Cattle distemper attacks young animals most frequently, but may attack cattle of any age. The first symptom of cattle distemper usually noticed is a swelling of the throat, especially the glands in this region. This swelling appears quite suddenly, often within twenty-four hours, and is usually severe. This is preceded by a slight discharge from the eyes and nose, and is associated with a slight fever, the temperature of the animal rising two or three degrees. As the disease progresses the swellings increase in size and an abscess containing a rather thick, yellow pus or "matter" forms. Sometimes two or three of these abscesses will form about the throat, on the side of the head or along the jaw. These swellings do not affect the bone, but occur in the loose tissue and glands. If left alone the abscesses will break and discharge pus, but do not heal readily, often remaining open and running for some time.

Treatment—The disease appears to be contagious, but so far experiments do not show in what way. It is not highly contagious. Affected animals should be loisted from the healthy, and not allowed to

well. It the three is a tendency for other abscesses of form.

Nearly all cases recover in a few weeks. Where they do not heal the cavity can be swabbed out with "butter of antimony" once, and then blue vitriol solutions used.

N. S. MAYO.

The Flower Garden.

Written for The Republic.
Flowers are divided into three principal classer, namely, annuals, perennials and bicomials. Annuals bloom the first year and are gone, perennials the second year and for a number, of years afterwards if not winter killed & extreme cold; blennials also bloom the second year and then die.

Perennials and blennials should be sown very early in the spring, for if sown as late as ordinary annuals the seed, if it germinates at all, will make a sickly, stunfed growth.

Perennials and blennials should be sown-very early in the spring, for if sown as late as ordinary annuals the seed, if it germinates at all, will make a sickly, stunted growth.

Annuals are subdivided into two classeshardy and tender. The hardy kind may usually be sown two or three weeks earlier than the tender sort.

All seeds should be sown in depth according to their nature and requirements. Large or coarse seeds should be sown much deeper than fine seed. Care should be taken not to sow the very fine seeds too deep. With these, usually the best plan is to sow in shallow drills, taking care to press the soil over the seed smooth and even, and if the sun is hot it will be a good plan to shade the surface of the soil and keep it moist until after germination takes place. Coarse seeds, like sweet pease, sunflowers, cardisperiomens, anchusa, mirabilis and ricinus may be planted from one to three inches in depth. The seed of cobla scandens should be planted edgeways in a dry soil. If laid\*flat or carelessly in the open ground they will usually rot.

In planting, study effect. Do not jumble a dozen varieties together in one bed without regard to size and color. Blend colors harmoniously, Red seldom appears to good advantage beside any color, excepting white. So far as is possible avoid placing red and yellow or deep blue side by side. Also avoid sowing tall and dwarf sorts together, for the reason that the tall varieties will obscure the beauty of the smaller ones.

Only two or three kinds in one bed will give a better effect than a large number, and what is better still, often a small bed with only one kind, or if two are used, let the second sort be a very low or dwarf plant used as edging around the bed.

For a ribbon bed phlox is a good sort. Sow a row of brilliant scarlet, then a row of pure white, then a row of mixed colors, then white again, then scarlet, then a row of pure white, then a row of mixed colors, then white again, then scarlet, then defect.

For a brilliant display nothing equals the many-hued portulaca for a carpet bed. One advantage is that no sun is too hot for this little salamander, but like the sundial it courts only the bright hours.

A plant or two of the tall, stately racinus gives the lawn a tropical look, Every one cannot afford expensive tropical plants. For a foliage bed some of the annuals can be substituted for expensive hothouse plants.

If the garden is small, it will be a good plan to plant those sorts that bloom early, abundantly and remain the longest time in bloom.

But do not depend entirely upon flower beds for adornment. A few hard shrubs, evergreens and a growth of green grass will add much to the appearance, and at the same time lessen the labor of caring for the yard.

Alfalfa or Lucers.

Written for The Republic.

The one forage plant that is very much "to the fore" at present is alfalfa, as it is now generally denominated, although some years ago it was more frequently termed Lucern. Botanically it is Mectcago sativa and it also bears many popular names, such as Chilean clover, Spanish trefoll, purple medick, etc.

It is a very pretty perennial of the clover family, introduced into this country from Europe, but supposed to be a native of Chili in South America. It grows from two to three feet in beight, branching numerously from the root stock. The leaflets, like those of clover, are three in number, but are narrowly oval. The purple flowers are produced in loose racemes instead of close heads, and the seed pods are a close spiral of two or three coils and look more like shells than pods, and each contains a number of seeds resembling small beans, each with a notch in one side.

It will thrive on any good soil that is not subject to standing water and that has a permeable subsoil, as the roots penetrate to a depth often of five to twenty feet. This fact accounts for its wonderful drought-resisting qualities, which in all the Western and Southwestern States have, this year, been tested as never before and have proved it superior to any other hay or pasture crop grown in this region. In



ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE. From the American Agriculturist.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE.
From the American Agriculturist.

Kansas and some counties of Missouri it has yielded three or four abundant movings in a season. There has been a much greater area planted this fall than in any previous year, and where sufficient rain has fallen to cause the seeds to germinate there is little doubt that a fine crop will be harvested next year, although the plants do not attain their full strength till the second or third season.

The seed is sown either in drills or broadcast and should be covered very lightly. Unless the autumn is very favorable it is best to put off sowing till spring. From fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre is the proportion of seed recommended. The first crop should be cut when the plants are about a foot and a half high and subsequent crops when the plants are in blossom, as the stalks become too woody if suffered to stand until the seeds ripen.

The curing is somewhat difficult on account of the tendency to heat. The cocks should be made as open as possible to hasten the drying, and it should be stacked under cover or topped of with prairie hay.

The food value of this plant is very high, with a large proportion of protein, and for economy it should be alternated in feeding with grass, hay or corn fodder. All animals relish it, and both for fattening and milk production it has given general satisfaction.

In Missouri the verdict, on this plant was, at first, unfavorable and the trials at the Agricultural College farm seemed to indicate that it was not adapted to our soil or climate. But within recent years farmers in various sections of the State have reported great success in its cultivation and have found it an invaluable resource in dry seasons.

Growing Arbor Vitae From Seed,
Written for The Republic.

Mr. E. C. Randolph, Carutheraville, Mo, writes: 'I have two large arbor vitae trees in various sections of the State have reported great success in its cultivation and have found it an invaluable resource in horse me how and when to plant?'

The growing of e

Artificial Foods.

Written for The Republic.

There is no question but that a good, healthy condition during growth, as well as in fattering, can be maintained with all classes of stock by proper feeding of the different kinds of grain and roughness

MUNYON'S INHALER **CURES** 

CATARRH Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, clean-ing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by edicine taken



## GIRL IN VELVET DRESS.

Back and Fronts Are Applied to Outline the Yoke.

Black velvet has been used for several seasons to trim light dresses, but very little of it has appeared on children's frocks until now. It adds character to these dresses and is very becoming to little folks, who usually have fair skin and light hair.

In the dress illustrated, pale blue foulard



8532-GIRLS' DRESS. 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baitimore, Philadelphia and New York Express 2:05 am 21:35 pm Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baitimore, Philadelphia and New York Express, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Fast Mail neck.

The sleeves are shaped with upper and under portions. A puff at the shoulder gives a pretty finish to the sleeve. It may, however, be omitted in favor of a plainer effect. on the yoke puffs and belt.

The skirt is shaped with a front gore and wide side gores which are box-plaited around the waist. The skirt is closely adjusted, but flares gracefully at the lower edge.

around the waist.

Justed, but flares gracefully at the lower edge.

The mode may be stylishly developed in cashmere, Henrietta, serge, albatross or covert, with lace, silk or panne for trimming. If made of one material, the sleeves and yoke can be prettily braided or finished with velvet ribbon latticed.

To make the dress for a girl 8 years will require two and one-quarter yards of forty-four-inch material, with three-quarters yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 8532, is cut yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 8532, is cut and Grafton.

Str. LOUIS-PEORIA AND

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND

Train.

Depart. Arrive.

Striam 7:20 pm

8:14 am 7:20 pm

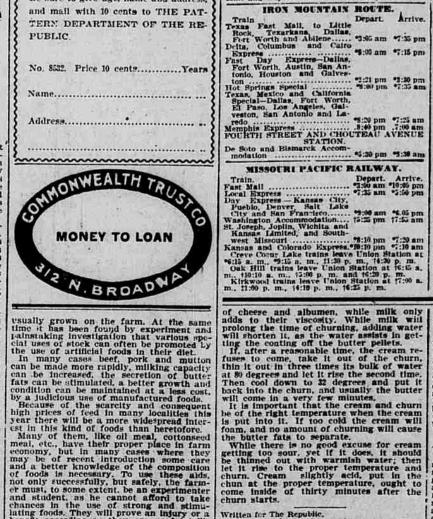
Alton, Chautauqua and Grafton and Elsah

Alton, Chautauqua and Grafton.

Alton, Springfield, Jerseyville and Grafton.

Str. LOUIS-PEORIA LINE.

THE REPUBLIC PATTERN COUPON GIRL'S DRESS, NO. 8532. Be sure to give age, name and address, and mall with 10 cents to THE PAT-TERM DEPARTMENT OF THE RE-



usually grown on the farm. At the same time it has been found by experiment and painstaking investigation that various special uses of stock can often be promoted by the use of artificial foods in their diet. In many cases beef, pork and mutton can be made more rapidly, milking capacity can be increased, the secretion of butter fats can be atimulated, a better growth and condition can be maintained at a less cost, by a judicious use of manufactured foods. Because of the scarcity and consequent high prices of feed in many localities this year there will be a more widespread interest in this kind of foods than heretofore. Many of them, like oil meal, cottonseed meal, etc., have their proper place in farm economy, but in many cases where they may be of recent introduction some care and a better knowledge of the composition of foods is necessary. To use these aids, not only successfully, but safely, the farmer must, to some extent, be an experimenter and student, as he cannot afford to take chances in the use of strong and stimulating foods. They will prove an injury or a benefit according as they are used intelligently or ignorantly.

Used rightly and in connection with grains and roughness, they can in many cases be used to advantage, lessening the cost and at the same time adding to the variety of the feed, and in this way helping to maintain a good appetite.

It is a well recognized fact in feeding that no one kind of grain supplies all the elements of nutrition in the right proportion to give the best gain at the lowest cost; and a complete ration can best be supplied by a combination of two or more materials. It is in this way that there artificial foods can often be used to the best advantage.

As an example, a small quantity of oil meal can be used to good advantage if mixed with bran and cornmeal in feeding the dairy cows, but if too much is fed, not only will the cream be slow to churn, but the butter will have a greasy or oily appearance.

Written for The Republic.

The Best Conditions of Cream.

Written for The Republic.

Two and a half pounds of good cream should make a pound of butter, and there is hothing gained by having cream too thick nor too thin. Nice fluidity, so that the cream pours evenly and smoothly, is the test of right conditions in churning. Cream. If too thick, should be thinned before the churn starts, but it should be done with water, not milk; for the latter is the very element we churn to get it out of the commany of butter fats. Water is a disselvent.

# RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—UNION STATION.
Train.

Depart, Arrive.
For Hannibal, H. & St. J.

points, Quincy, Keekuk and stuffington
Local to Hannibai 7:34 am 95:25 pm
Local to Hannibai 7:34 am 95:25 pm
For Quincy and North 7:34 am 95:25 pm
For Quincy and North 7:34 am 95:25 pm
For St. Paul, Minneapolts, via
East Side lines, Illinots and Wisconsin
Wisconsin Wisconsin 8:30 am 4:58 pm
The Burlington-Northern Pacific Express, for Kansas City, St. Joseph, Northwest
Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyo-ming Montana, Washington, Puget Sound, Portland and Oregon 9:00 am 4:58 pm
Twin City Express, for Minneapolts
Train.

Southern Lines.

For Hannibal, H. & St. J.

Chicago Damond Special 4:120 am
Southern Lines.

For Quincy Keekuk and 15:35 pm
For Quincy and North 7:34 am 15:36 pm
For Quincy and North 7:34 am 15:36 pm
For Quincy and North 7:34 am 15:36 pm
For Quincy and North 15:30 am 4:35 pm
For Quincy and North 15:30 am Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Union Station.

Utah and Pacific Const, via
St. Joseph
Local to Burlington
For Northern Jowa, St. Paul
and Minneapolis
For Illnois via East Side line
to Rock Island and Clinton.
Jowa Constant St. Joseph
For Dubuque and La Crosse... \*[8:21 pm \*7:10 am
For Dubuque and La Crosse... \*[8:21 pm \*7:10 am
For Nameas Constant St. Joseph
Burts, Omain, St. Joseph
Burts, Omain, St. Joseph
Legal for Hamilant
Legal for Boseph
Legal for Hamilant
Legal for Ha Train.
Southern Limited
Past Mail-Exansville Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Atlanta,
Mohlle, New Orleans and
Jacksonville, Fla. \$:28 am 7:15 pm \$:55 pm 7:20 am

101-102 Mail—Belle, Mo., and intermediate points. 5:45 pm 2:50 am 165-165 Sunday Special—Belle, Mo., and intermediate points 17:07 am 18:15 pm 115-115 Accommodation—Belle, Mo., and intermediate points (daily except Sunday, leaves Vandeventer avenue at 5:29 a, m. and Forsyth Junction at 7:29 a, m. Arrives at Ewing avenue at 8:25 p, m. SOUTHERN RAILWAY. ST. LOUIS-LOUISVILLE LINES. Depart. Arriva

Train.

Train.

Valley Park Accommodation... 17:10 am 110:30 am Valley Park Accommodation... 17:10 am 110:30 am Valley Park Accommodation... 19:30 am 15:15 am Pacific Accommodation... 19:30 am 11:25 pm Texas and Kansas Mail, for Carthage, Jopin, Wichita, Arkansae City, Oklahoma, Pallas, Gainesville and Fort Worth... 19:45 pm Pacific Accommodation... 11:10 pm 110:25 am Texas and Kansas Limited (vestibuled), for Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Paris, Dallas, Greenville, Eanis, Corsicana, Houston, Galveston, Austin, San Antonio, Carthage, Jopin, Wichita, Berrion and the West... 18:50 pm 7:30 am Western Express for Vinita, Denison, Sherman, Oklahoma, Carthage, Jopin and 10:30 pm 7:35 pm Necdesha... 18:10 fm 10:30 pm 7:35 pm Train.
Train.
The lieft Special, except Sunday
Princeton, Louisville, Lexington and way stations, Chattanooga, Rome, Atlanta,
Macon and points in the
Southeast
Mount Vernon Accommodation (5:06 pm
Frinceton, Louisville, Lexington and way stations, Knoxville, Asheville, Chattanooga, Rome, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Macon and all points in Florida and the
Southeast

7:16 pm
7:32 am

Depart. Arrive 9:15 am 4:01 pr press 9:15 am 4:01 pm
The Katy Flyer, for Dullas,
Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Mexico
City and intermediate points.

5:32 pm 7:27 am
Jefferson City, Columbia, Boonville, Sedalia, Kaneas, Indian
Territory and Texas Express.

Missourt, Kaneas, Indian
Territory and Oklahoma Flyer... 9:32 pm 7:27 am

M. K. & T.-"THE KATY."

MOBILE AND OHIO.

B. & O. S-W. R. R.

(See C., P. & St. L.)

ST. LOUIS AND HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Train. Depart. Arrive.
Mail and Express. 77:60 am 11:10 am
Mail and Express. 15:00 pm 16:15 pm

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Depart. Arrive

Train. Jenerson City, Columbia, Boon-ville, Sedalia, Fort Scott, In-dian Territory and Texas Ex-

. m. Leave Madison, except Sunday—5:19, 6:26, 7:36, 13, 9:32, 10:46 a. m.; 1:16, 2:17, 2:27, 4:37, 4:37, 17, 2:21 p. m. Saturday only—1:26 p. m. Sunday only—1:20, 6:06, 8:06, 10:06 a. m.; 1:15, 6:36 p. m. fonday only—1:20 a. m. Train.
Southern Special 5:16 am 5:16 am St. Louis and Florida Limited 5:16 am 7:22 pm 5:14 am Murnhysboro, Sparta, Chester and Percy Accommodation. 5:20 pm \*11:04 am

LAKE SHORE, NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER, BOSTON AND ALBANY AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. Train.

Indianasolis Express 17:22 am 5:20 pm New York and Boston Limited, 3:30 am 2:35 pm Knickerbocker Special New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelpoia.

Matteon and Alton Accumudation and Alton Accumudation New York and Section 10:30 pm 6:45 pm distonn New York. PENNSYLVANIA LINE.
PENNSYLVANIA LINE WEST OF PITTSBURG-PENNSYLVANIA RAIROAD.
BURG-PENNSYLVANIA RAIROAD.
Depart. Arrive.

BURG-PENNSYLVANIA RAIRCA Train.
Trains Nos. 20 and 27. New York, Philadelphia, Beltimore and Washington Special. 2:44 am 7:50 pm Indianapolis and New York
Local 1. 1:50 pm 1:55 pm 7:12 am Vandalia Accommodation 5:30 pm 1:12 am Vandalia Accommodation 5:30 pm 1:15 pm 7:26 pm Express 11:55 pm 7:26 pm Fast Mail 2:40 am 7:50 pm

bledo, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffslo, New York and Bos-ton Express bledo, New York and Boston Fast Mail Panner Express—Chicago 250 am 4:42 pm Banner Limited—Chicago 250 pm 1:11 am Midnight Limited—Chicago 11:30 pm 7:54 am Kannas City Line

Kansas City Express. 9:00 am Kansas City Express. 9:00 am Kansas City Limited. 9:15 pm North western Lines. For Union Station— Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex-

raina. || 11:20 pm 134:36 pm || 16:15 pm || 16:15 pm || 16:15 pm || 16:25 pm 11:00 am 11:00 pm 15:00 pm 15:00 pm 14:35 pm 15:00 am 16:00 am 16:30 pm 15:00 pm 15:30 pm 16:30 pm 15:30 pm 16:30 pm 15:30 pm

COTTON BELT.

(ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.)
Train.
Arkansas and Texas Express
(via Bismarck and Delta)..... 1:00 am 7:15 pm
Arkansas and Texas Fast Mail
(via Bismarck and Delta)..... 1:00 pm 7:00 am
CHICAGO AND ALTON.
Chicago Trains. 1:00 am 7:15 pm

Train.
Prairie State Express 23 am 753 pm
The Alton Limited 11232 pm 1537 pm
The Alton Limited 1224 pm 1537 pm
Train.
Missouri State Express 230 pm 735 pm
Kansas City Trains.
Depart.
Train.
Missouri State Express 2930 am 735 pm
Kansas City Limited 200 pm 735 pm
Train.
Train.
Depart.
Train.
Springfield Accommodation 15:00 am 1735 pm
Peoria Express 230 pm 1735 pm
Peoria Express 730 am 735 pm
Peoria Express 730 pm 10:23 am
Tacksonville, via Virden 15:00 pm 10:23 am
Roodhouse Accommodation 15:00 pm 10:23 am
Roodhouse Accommodation 15:00 pm 10:23 am

ounce of cut bone once a day is sufficient for each fowl.

If one has a large flock of fowls, a single season's use of green bone will save enough in the grain bill to pay for a machine, not to mention the increased production in eggs, and the increased vitality of the fowl. This latter aspect of the case is one which should not be overlooked. The freshout bone, containing its natural juices, acts as a tonic upon the hen's system, and keeps her full of life and vigor. It has been well demonstrated that hens fed freshout bone are more likely to lay fertile eggs than hens which have not this food.

A Remedy for Moles. A Remedy for Moles.

Written for The Republic.

A brief note, published recently in Farm and Garden column, concerning the destructiveness of moles in the vegetable garden has brought out a number of letters as to methods for getting rid of these tunnelers. Several sorts of traps are described, but the majority of the writers agree in the recommendation to use castor oil beans and grow the plants, wherever possible as a means of driving the moles away.

come inside of thirty minutes after the churn starts.

Written for The Republic,

Among poultry raisers who make a business of "keeping chickens," in recent years the use of freeb-cut green bone has become quite common, and very enthusiastic reports are received from all persons who have tried it.

The bones used are the ordinary fresh bones, such as can be secured, often for nothing, from your butcher. The bones can be broken up by hand, but a number of machines are on the market for cutting the bone into suitable size for eating by the fowls. Even the youngest chicks relish it exceedingly, and thrive on it wonderfuily. Green bone is especially valuable in the winter time. It supplies a place in the pouttry ration which nothing else can fill, in the summer time, when the hen has a free range, she picks up innumerable bugs, grubs, grasshoppers, and worms and thus is supplied with a sufficient amount of animal food. In the winter, however, when insect life is dead, she is compelled to get along without this valuable food material, unless the poultry-keeper supplies it.

When we consider that the egg is made up very largely of protein, and that grains contain it in very small quantities, we can understand why a hen fed exclusively on a grain ration will not lay as many eggs as when given a small proportion of animal food. The ideal food would probably be fresh beefsteak, as this is most all protein, but it is rather an expensive diet for poultry. The bones, however, cost little, or nothing, except the labor in preparing them, and this is not difficult if the poultry-keeper gets the right machine. An